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QUEEN RETURNS TO LONDON

Doctors' Bulletin On King's Health

London, Sept. 18. Queen Elizabeth decided unexpectedly today to fly from Balmoral, Scotland, to London, where the King is undergoing treatment for a lung condition.

Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh arrived in London late tonight by air. They travelled together in the same plane.

Bookmaker Refuses To Testify

New York, Sept. 18. Bookmaker Harry Gross broke off his testimony in the police bribery trial today and walked off the stand, saying, "I refuse to answer any more questions."

Gross walked off the witness stand in King's County Court while being questioned about the opening of his third "horse room" in 1942, as he was getting started on his \$20,000,000-a-year bookmaking career.

Showing his hands into his pockets, the pudgy, dark-haired kingpin bookmaker stepped down with this remark: "Mr. Helfand, I refuse to answer any more questions."

He was being questioned by the Assistant District Attorney, Mr. Julius Helfand.

The presiding judge, Mr. Samuel Leibowitz, immediately ordered the all-male jury out of the room and declared a 15-minute recess. Previously, during a wait for the jury to return after their luncheon recess, Gross had turned and glanced nervously several times at the 18 suspended or retired policemen who are accused of accepting \$1,000,000 in fees for protecting his gambling empire.

Gross took the stand in the morning and in a dramatic confrontation had pointed a finger at each defendant and called him by name.—United Press.

All three, drove to Buckingham Palace to see the King. Originally the Queen had intended to stay on at Balmoral. News of her husband's changed health position coincided with unexplained activity at Buckingham Palace.

Queen Mary, the King's mother, drove to the Palace in the afternoon and stayed there for an hour and a half. Shortly afterwards the King received the Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, in audience.

A bulletin from Buckingham Palace tonight said that a series of examinations carried out recently showed structural changes had developed in the King's lungs.

The bulletin, which was signed by nine doctors, said that the King had been advised to stay in London for further treatment.

The King broke off his holiday in Scotland last week for examinations in London.

THE BULLETIN said: "During the King's recent illness a series of examinations have been carried out, including radiology and bronchoscopy. These investigations now show structural changes to have developed in the lung."

"His Majesty has been advised to stay in London for further treatment."

A specialist told Reuter that the bulletin was worded in such a way as to convey very little even to the medical profession.

"Structural changes of the lung could be serious or of little consequence. They might have a variety of causes ranging from a tubercular process to a growth or any infection. The indications, the specialist added, were not necessarily malignant or even dangerous.—Reuter.

Election On Oct 25?

London, Sept. 19. The Daily Mirror, popular pro-Government newspaper, said categorically today in a front page article that there would be a general election in Britain on Thursday, October 25.

It thus followed the line of many other political commentators in forecasting an election this Autumn.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, spent 15 minutes with the King tonight and let loose a new flood of speculation suggesting that the Prime Minister had decided on a general election.

Some Parliamentary quarters expected an announcement to be made by the Prime Minister in the next 48 hours. But Government spokesman said that they could neither confirm nor deny the reports. And Socialist Party managers, on whom election arrangements would fall, refused to answer the telephone.—Reuter.

Fire Tragedy At Home For The Aged

Colesville, Maryland, Sept. 18.

Flames today raced through a home for the aged and burned three persons to death.

At least 10 persons were taken to hospital and a nurse said, "Some of them are in bad condition."

There were 50 patients in the home at the time of the fire. One woman was burned to death—in a wheelchair on an upper floor.

Fire engines, ambulances and rescue squads from a dozen districts plus 3,000 spectators caused a traffic jam blocking the roads approaching the home.

The blaze was apparently limited to a small area of the main building.

The first fireman to reach the scene said, "Old people were leaning out of the windows screaming—and others were running around the yard crying for someone to help their friends inside."—Associated Press.

UN LIAISON

Jet Meteor Hits Homes



British Troops In Korea May Not Get New Winter Kit

London, Sept. 18. British troops in Korea may go short of two important items of specially designed new winter kit, a War Office spokesman said here today.

New winter coats and parka coats now under production will not have reached Korea in sufficient quantities to equip all the British forces before the beginning of the hard weather.

But the spokesman added: "If these two articles cannot be provided in sufficient numbers for the whole of our forces there are two substitutes which are available in ample quantities in Korea already."

"The intention is that the new range of equipment should be provided for all the British forces in Korea, but there have been production difficulties over the new specially designed boots and 'middle parka' coat."

AN EXPERIMENT

The new winter equipment was regarded officially as a large-scale experiment, he added.

The new boots, made of leather and a special damp and cold-resisting insulating composition, are designed to resist rain "wet cold" at temperatures down to minus 25 degrees Fahrenheit.

The "middle parka" is a gabardine coat, lined with wool pile, with a hood or cowl of olive green. Also designed to resist minus 25 degrees Fahrenheit, it has the advantage of being less bulky than the duffle and kapok coats worn last winter.

A spokesman for the Ministry of Supply, responsible for placing contracts for new equipment, said today that production difficulties arose because special machines were required for the manufacture of these two articles.—Reuter.

Gun Battle Near Rangoon

Rangoon, Sept. 18. Government forces killed 42 Communists and wounded many more in a gun battle at Maubin, 25 miles west of Rangoon, an Army communique said today.

It added that an anti-tank gun and ammunition were captured.

In other engagements 10 Communists were killed in Tharwaddy, 80 miles north of Rangoon, and six were killed in Bawthin, 25 miles east of the communique said.—Reuter.

Three people including the pilot were killed when an RAF jet Meteor exploded over Westcliff-on-Sea recently and parts of the machine ploughed through houses in four streets. The picture shows the tail-end of the Meteor's fuselage as it dived into the pavement in front of a village in Hainault Avenue. No one was passing at that moment and all this part of the falling wreckage did was to cut one house off the phone.—London Express Service.

Reparations Demand By Vietnam

New York, Sept. 18. The independent Indo-Chinese State of Vietnam will demand that Japan pay at least \$2,000,000,000 in reparations for damages suffered by Vietnamese nationals in World War II, Mr. Tran Van Huu, President of the Vietnam Council of Ministers, said on his departure on Tuesday by plane for Paris.

En route home after heading the four-man Vietnam delegation to the San Francisco peace treaty conference, Mr. Van Huu added he was certain Japan would be able to make such payment.

"Japan can pay this amount if sufficient time is given her. And we feel such payment will not interfere with her economic recovery," he said.

Pointing out that the reparations estimate of over \$2,000,000,000 was made in 1945 and based on prevailing prices at that time, he explained that the form of payment by Japan would be a matter for the negotiators of the two countries to decide.

Under the terms of the San Francisco treaty with Japan, each country is permitted to seek bilateral agreements with Japan on reparations claims.

Mr. Van Huu asserted negotiations with Japan would begin as soon as possible.—United Press.

RAF AIRCRAFT CRASHES

Nairobi, Sept. 18. A Royal Air Force Valiant aircraft, returning here from a Service trip to the Middle East, crashed 80 miles southeast of Juba, in the Sudan, on Monday afternoon.

It burst into flames. The crew of four were killed. A Valiant is a transport plane.—Reuter.

DELEGATES MEET REDS FOR TALKS

Subject Matter Not Yet Known

Tokyo, Sept. 19. A 10-man delegation representing General Matthew B. Ridgway met Communist liaison officers at 9 a.m. today at the Pan Mun Jom bridge for talks which could involve a resumption of the suspended cease-fire negotiations or simply another Red charge of a neutrality violation.

The UN delegation headed by liaison officer Lt-Col. Norman Edwards went to the bridge in response to a sudden urgent radio call from Kaesong, which coupled a request for the meeting with a charge that four UN soldiers had invaded the neutral zone in the Pan Mun Jom vicinity. The Communist call, however, did not make it clear what they wanted to talk about.

Gen. Ridgway or his Headquarters twice in the last two days has made it clear that the United Nations is willing to resume the talks under "mutually satisfactory" conditions, but that the Reds must first lift the suspension they imposed last August 23rd.

In lieu of any hard information there was speculation that the Reds intended to confront the UN group with UN prisoners accused of illegally entering the so-called neutral zone.

NO PRESSMEN

A representative of the Army's Public Information Office and an official photographer were included in today's delegation, but no UN accredited correspondents were permitted with the party.

Besides Col. Edwards, others in the party were Lt-Col. Lee Su-yong, a South Korean officer, and Lt. Richard Underwood, interpreter. There was no explanation for the refusal to permit regularly accredited correspondents to accompany the party, but the order was said to have come directly from Gen. Ridgway's headquarters.

The UN Party left its Imjin River base camp at 7:45 a.m. It was reported by the Army PIO in Tokyo that this morning's group was not empowered to enter into direct discussion with the Reds, but had been instructed to learn what the Reds wanted to talk about and then to return to the base camp. It was said that the Reds had asked that "only" liaison officers make the trip.—United Press.

FALL OF GLOOM

Tokyo, Sept. 19. A new Communist charge that four Allied soldiers "invaded" the Kaesong neutral zone today cast a deeper pall of gloom over the suspended truce talks.

The Communists aired their latest neutrality violation blast last night over the radio telephone from Kaesong to the UN delegations bivouac area in a Munan apple orchard.

The Reds said that at 2:30 p.m. on Tuesday, Seoul time, "four of your military personnel entered in Kaesong zone and also Pan Mun Jom."

Then they requested that a UN liaison officer meet Red representatives at the Pan Mun Jom bridge at 9 a.m. (Seoul time) today (Wednesday) to settle this matter. The UN Command speeded back the answer: "We will meet you there."

One of the big questions raised immediately was the fate of the four soldiers mentioned by the Communists. Some observers expressed the opinion that the tone of the Red message and the circumstances surrounding it indicated the Communists may have the four in custody and may even produce them "in evidence."

KEY QUESTION

Another key question being asked here was "if there are four UN soldiers in Red hands, are they south Koreans, Americans or from one of the other nationality groups represented in the Allied Army?"

There remained, of course, the distinct possibility that the Communists preferred their new charge without holding any human evidence.

The solution will have to come from the Red and UN representatives when they get together today at the Pan Mun Jom bridge.

STATE OF WAR ENDED

Bogota, Sept. 18. President Laureano Gomez today issued a decree ending the state of war with Germany. The decree declares that the step does not change the legal status of property of Germans or Colombians taken over by the State, nor does it limit claims Colombia might have against Germany or her nationals.—United Press.

Strikes In Docks Bring Confusion

British Railways Trouble Feared

London, Sept. 18. Shipowners were thrown into confusion today when one dock strike ended and another threatened to start tomorrow.

At Bristol, West coast port, 1,500 dockers went back to the wharves after a one-day stoppage.

At Manchester, 2,500 men gave notice that they would stop work from tomorrow until Friday. Twenty-two ships are in dock.

In London, 1,800 men at Tilbury Dock refused to start a strike started yesterday, while 4,500 tug-boatmen on the River Thames refused to work overtime.

The Bristol dockers' stopped work to back a claim for bonus money when they handled American carbon black cargoes.

Only one man voted against strike action when a meeting of Manchester dockers decided to stop work in protest against the suspension of 29 of their mates for refusing overtime. The Tilbury dockers are holding up 19 ships in protest against employers' plans to bring in extra labour.

Two hundred strikers at London's East India Dock refused to work after a one-day stoppage for protest against changes in their work schedules.

Possible trouble on the State-run railways was feared following a deadlock between union leaders and the Government's railway executive over a more pay claim.

Union chiefs told the Executive that they could not accept a £600,000 annual increase for their 450,000 members; instead of the £18,000,000 they demanded. The claim may go to arbitration. The Executive said that it could not improve on its offer.—Reuter.

'Mad' Murderer Set Free

Broadmoor, Berkshire, Sept. 18. The "Mad Parson" John Edward Allen, a murderer who escaped from Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum two years ago to marry and have a family, was today set free.

Doctors say he has proved he is sane as they are. Allen escaped in 1947 dressed in a parson's collar and black suit for a prison concert party. A nation-wide hunt and cry went up for the "Mad Parson" before the police caught him in 1949 in London. He had worked as a baker, hotel waiter and cleaner.

He was sentenced to life imprisonment in 1937 for killing a baby.—Reuter.

COMMENT OF THE DAY

General Election Speculation

RISE speculation on the prospects of an early general election in Britain, inspired by the Prime Minister's decision to seek audience of the King, still offers no clear guidance on the probabilities. The factors likely to influence Mr. Attlee are both numerous and highly involved, many run sharply counter to the views of Labour advocates of a campaign designed to break the virtual stalemate in the House of Commons, and the solitary fact which dominates the political situation is that Mr. Attlee cannot much longer avoid declaring himself. Britain will soon know whether an autumn election is proposed, possibly within 48 hours, certainly before the opening of the Labour Party conference early in October. What the answer will be it is more difficult to predict. Much has developed to support the opinion that Parliament will not meet again except to be prorogued by the King, meaning a general election at the end of October, a new Government in November, and probably Mr. Winston Churchill back in office. But on a matter rather important in world affairs, Mr. Attlee holds steadily to his own counsel. Arguments in favour of an election are, first, that since 1950 Labour has achieved little to gain popularity and party advantage may be to let the Conservatives govern, during difficult years. Secondly, with signs of dangerous division within Labour ranks, an election might be employed to pull the Party together. Third, that Mr. Attlee and Mr. Herbert Morrison have been in the Cabinet for eleven years and could well feel the need for a rest. The same arguments can, of course, be turned to convince the Prime Minister that he must avoid an election at all costs. Relief is strong that should Labour accept the Conservative challenge and lose the election, the Tories would dismantle social

services that have been built up. Postponement of a split in the Party leading to defeat in the country would almost certainly be succeeded by Aneurin Bevan's assumption of a dynamic leadership; Mr. Attlee is growing old. Over and above, six years in office appear to have given the hardworked, humourless Prime Minister a strange sense of his duty to continue in office. It has long been apparent that Mr. Attlee and his closest aides feel that to risk an election would be nationally disastrous. They believe, quite sincerely, that they alone can lead Britain in foreign affairs. They believe, although his statesmanlike restraint on Persia should have taught them otherwise—that Mr. Churchill may risk war by an adventurous policy. Mr. Herbert Morrison, as well as the Premier, subscribes to the doctrine that Labour leadership alone stands "in the centre" and alone can hold the country together in the Atlantic Pact and its armament commitments. Nevertheless, since Mr. Gaitskell's limitations of dividends announcement, the introduction of further price controls and the failure of the TUC to go all the way with the Government on its wage freeze policy, the possibility of an autumn election must be regarded as increased. It is easy to believe that Transport House has urged on Mr. Attlee that his best chance of victory will come this autumn. They will have warned him that—as usual—the winter and a coal shortage will lose Labour many votes. They could have added that next year, austerity in Britain will be fiercer—because the three year armament programme will reach its peak. These considerations in mind, the fact remains that Mr. Attlee, alone, has the power to choose the date for an election—and no reminder is needed of his capacity to bide his own time.

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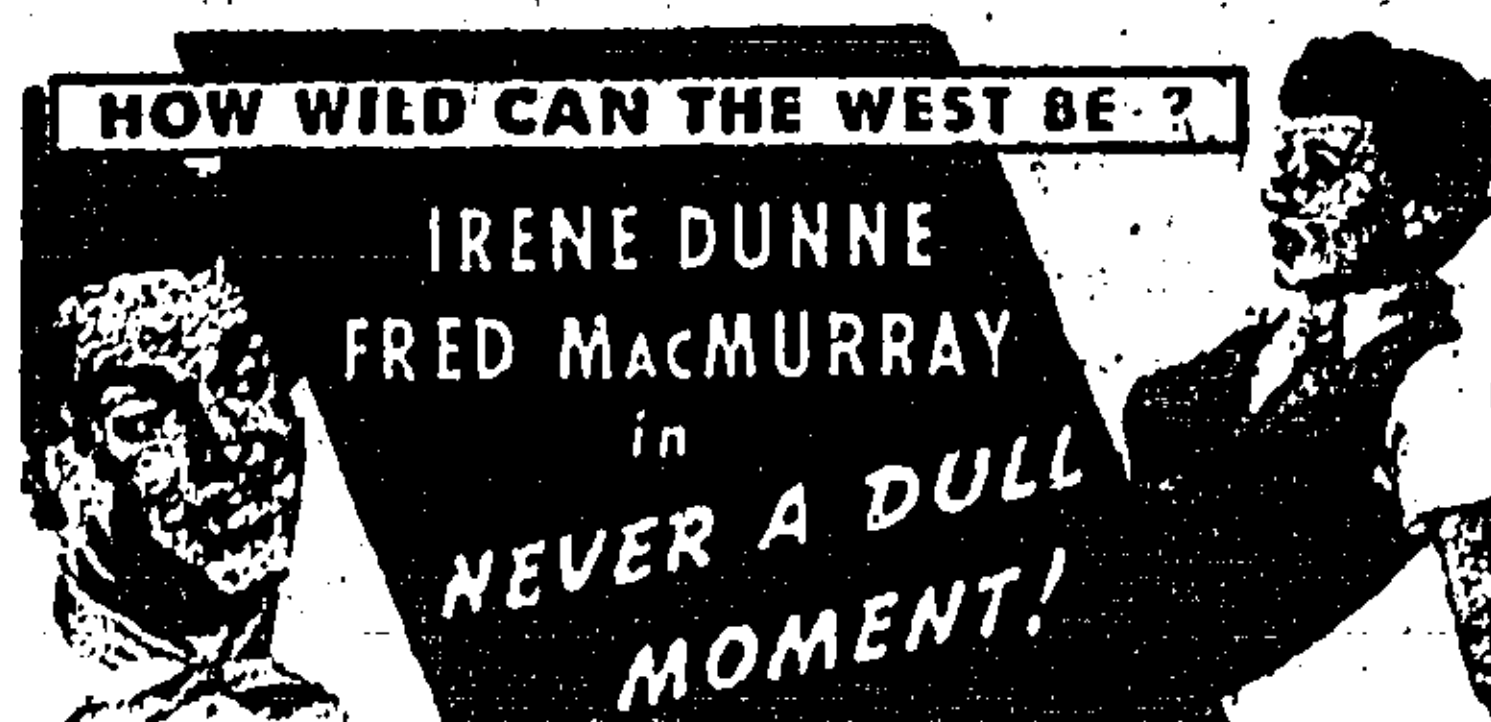
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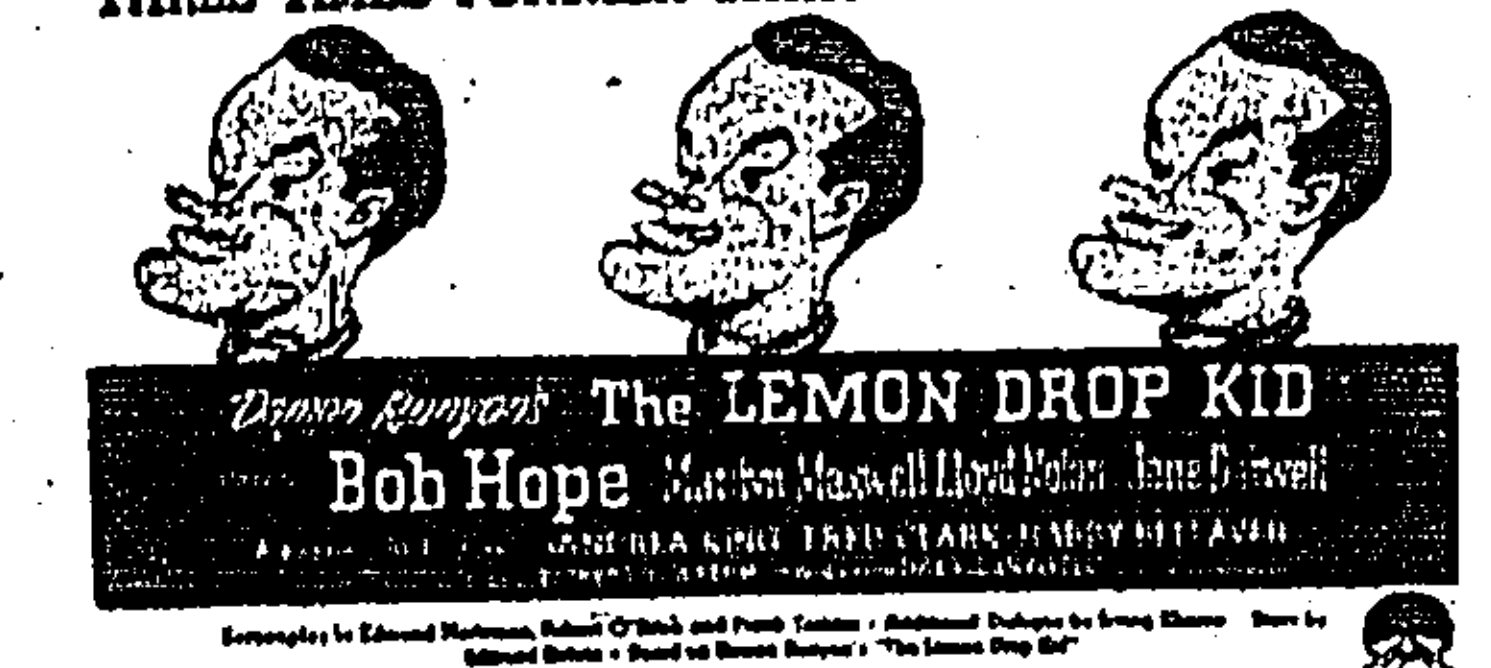
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From 6 to 10 p.m. at the Lee Theatre.

DRESS CIRCLE AND STALLS \$25.00

Talks With W. Germany McCLOY FLYING TO BONN

Washington, Sept. 18. High Commissioner John J. McCloy plans to leave by air from New York on Wednesday for Germany to begin negotiations with the West German Government on the proposed "peace contract".

His negotiations with Chancellor Konrad Adenauer are expected to start promptly, perhaps this week.

As approved by the Big Three Foreign Ministers last week, the arrangement calls for German military contribution to an all-European army in return for broader German freedom in foreign policy, domestic affairs, and trade matters.

American officials said prospects for quick agreement with Western Germany are good.

Some differences are expected but officials here feel they can be solved during the discussions.

One of the thorniest problems to be discussed in Frankfurt is occupation costs, at present US\$1,500,000,000 a year.

The Big Three Foreign Ministers have reached no final conclusion on what to do about this and when the Germans are granted virtual sovereignty.

But during the negotiations the Allies are expected to ask the Bonn Government to agree to pay part of this bill as its contribution to Western defence.

Reasoning behind this is that West Germany will enjoy the protection of American, British, French and other Allied troops, and should pay for it since the Germans have no army of their own to support. — Associated Press.

WON'T JOIN ANY BLOC

Trieste, Sept. 18. The Yugoslav Foreign Minister, Mr. Edvard Kardelj, said in a newspaper interview today that Yugoslavia would work with other countries to preserve peace in south-eastern Europe, but would not join any blocs or regional pacts.

In an interview published in the Corriere di Trieste, Mr. Kardelj also declared that Italy and Yugoslavia must try to find a compromise to solve the problem of the Free Territory of Trieste.

He told the Belgrade correspondents of the paper that Yugoslavia would take "all necessary measures" for co-operation with other countries in case of aggression.

"At present such measures are not called for. They could be considered if the situation worsened or the danger of aggression becomes immediate," he added. — Reuter.

GENUINE TURN

Zurich, Sept. 18. Sir Hartley Shawcross, President of the Board of Trade, interviewed at Zurich airport on his return from Yugoslavia, stated that the Yugoslav Ministers with whom he had informal discussions shared the view that if rearmament is pursued by the West there is likely to be no aggressive move on the part of the Communist States.

Sir Hartley had been holidaying in Yugoslavia as the guest of the Yugoslav Lawyers' Association. He gave two lectures on economic subjects in Belgrade and Zagreb where he said, he was received with cordial enthusiasm and spoke to packed houses.

This and other demonstrations of welcome, said Sir Hartley, can be interpreted as proof that Yugoslavia's turn towards the West is genuine.

"I am convinced," he added, "that the Yugoslavs will fight fiercely if attacked by their neighbours: it is true that they hope for aid from the West but the sacrifices they have already made in the strengthening of their military defences is considerable." — Reuter.

TALAL VISIT TO EGYPT

Cairo, Sept. 18. Jordan's new monarch, King Talal, will pay a State visit to Egypt shortly, according to the independent Egyptian newspaper, Al-Ahram.

The new King will also visit other Arab countries in accordance with the policy of tightening friendly bonds between Jordan and all Arab States, the newspaper added.

An Egyptian mission of honour headed by the Foreign Minister, Salah El-Din Fawzi, and including King Farouk's Aide-de-Camp, Fakhri Omar Bahy Fawzi, yesterday presented to King Talal the congratulations of King Farouk and the Egyptian Government on his accession. — Reuter.

Sees After Two Years



Mrs. Theresa Owens, of Hammersmith, who can now see again after being blind for two years. She lost her sight as a result of injuries she got when she fought intruders at the block of flats where she was caretaker. With the return of her sight, she says, has come fear — that she would go blind again. — London Express Service.

Snapshot Of A Great Englishman

Who introduced the first Old Age Pensions Bill? Who first proposed payment of Members? Many would answer "Lloyd George" to both questions and they would be wrong. He was in fact a soapmaker, William Hesketh Lever, member for Wirral in 1906, later the first Viscount Leverhulme.

This astonishing man stood for much more than Soap with a capital S.

How many Londoners know that he bought Stafford House about which Queen Victoria said "I have come from my house to your palace"? He re-named it Lancaster House and gave it to the nation to provide a home for the London Museum and a fitting setting for Government entertainments of distinguished visitors.

He fought and won a famous libel action in 1907 and was awarded £201,000—the highest damages in legal history up to that time. But he did not pocket his winnings. He made them up to the round sum of £100,000 and gave it to Liverpool University to found schools of Civil Design, Tropical Medicine and Russian Studies.

He built churches and schools in England and the Belgian Congo. There are Leverhulme Fellowships for Research, and Scholarships in subjects like dramatic art and pharmacy as well as academic study.

FIRST AMBITION

He drew well as a lad and dreamed of being an architect. But his father, a soapmaker, believed the cobbler should stick to his last and sons should follow in father's footsteps. So William entered the family wholesale grocery business in Bolton, Lancashire. He began by cutting up soap in the warehouse.

But the architect in him came to the surface in 1888 when he drew up the plans for Port Sunlight. He began building a model industrial village. Today, with its wide three-shaded avenues, its lawns and dells and gardens, its cottages like a dream of Merrie England, its church like a small cathedral, its hostelry like an old coaching inn, its Lady Lever Art Gallery like a madrigal in tone, it is a living monument of its founder.

He was a pioneer in this country of "Safety First" in the factory.

In the 'eighties men worked the clock round and were paid on Saturday night. Lever changed all that in his business. In 1894 the stonemasons of nearby Blakenhead presented

A COMMON CITIZENSHIP ENVISAGED FOR NATO COUNTRIES

Ottawa, Sept. 18.

The British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Herbert Morrison, suggested today that in time the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation might develop into a community of common citizenship without barriers against trade or travel.

"I am sure that we should look forward to the day when in the fullness of time there will be a common citizenship for all the peoples in the North Atlantic community, with all the barriers to thought, travel, trade and understanding swept away," he said.

Mr. Morrison said this in a speech prepared for delivery to the Canadian Club of Ottawa.

Observers here regarded it as the most far-reaching conception of the eventual evolution of NATO yet voiced by a Minister, though Canada's External Affairs Minister, Mr. Lester Pearson, had spoken of

a possible "Atlantic federation." Mr. Morrison was speaking of the long-term objectives of NATO.

After outlining his conception of an Atlantic community of nations, Mr. Morrison said that NATO was moving now in that direction.

"The present meeting in Ottawa marks a stage on the road," he said.

"We must all hope and pray for a change of heart on the part of those powerful and irresponsible rulers behind the Iron Curtain," Mr. Morrison added.

PAPAGOS UNPOPULAR WITH KING

Athens, Sept. 18. King Paul's dislike for Field-Marshal Alexander Papagos is delaying selection of a new Premier for Greece.

The Greek rally party of Papagos led in the popular vote in the general election on September 8.

But reliable sources said the King is so strong in his opposition to the Marshal that he does not even want to see him much less nominate him as Premier.

Palace sources revealed that the King has been invited to go hunting in Austria with the brothers of Queen Frederica but that no decision was made on the bid.

Greek rally leaders said the King may make the Austrian trip to avoid dealing with Marshal Papagos and to prolong the life of the caretaker Coalition Government headed by Liberal Premier Sophocles Venizelos.

Usually the King begins discussions with party leaders on a new Cabinet as soon as the election returns are in. He offers the Premiership customarily to the leader of the party which wins the largest number of parliament deputies.

Marshal Papagos' party won at least 107 seats. Venizelos ran third behind General Nicholas Plastiras and the National Progressive Union Party. But Premier Venizelos and General Plastiras have been unable to cement a proposed alliance that would give them Parliament control with a majority of 130 seats. — Associated Press.

Juliana's Warning

The Hague, Sept. 18. Queen Juliana today warned her people to be prepared for new personal sacrifices because of the contributions Holland expected to make to the defence of the Western world.

She opened Parliament in a joint session of both Chambers which took up a budget allotting 23.1 per cent for defence. In her Speech from the Throne, she said it is certain that realisation of a four-year plan can hardly be achieved without financial aid from abroad.

The first Government action after Parliament opened was to submit an anti-inflationary budget of 5,200,000,000 guilders for 1952.

It calls for increased defence efforts combined with "the unflinching use of all energies" to close a billion-guilder gap in the international balance of payments.

The Queen's heavy defence demands call for the "restriction of expenses normally considered desirable."

Defence expenditures for 1952 were estimated at 1,900,000,000 guilders or 25.1 per cent of the total. Up until now, the annual defence budget has been 1,000,000,000 guilders. — Associated Press.

Cinemas On Wheels

Berlin, Sept. 18. All East German express trains will soon have sound-proof cinema coaches giving free entertainment to 67 passengers at a time. — Reuter.

Central African State Project

Victoria Falls, Sept. 18.

British and Commonwealth leaders today began a secret conference here on the question of the formation of a great new Central African State, federating North Rhodesia, South Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

The Commonwealth Relations Secretary, Mr. Patrick Gordon-Walker, and the Colonial Secretary, Mr. James Griffiths, came here from London to join in the talks on the proposed federation.

Sir John Kennedy, Governor of Southern Rhodesia, opened the conference with what is expected to be the only public speech. He said it was "a step—an important and vital step—in the process of establishing how far it is possible for these territories to be more closely associated."

The conference would take no decisions, he said. "But I know I express a very general feeling, when I say it is the earnest wish of us all that there should emerge evidence of a sufficient measure of agreement to enable the Governments to achieve a solution that would be fair and acceptable to the people of British Central African territories and in their best interests."

Sir John recalled that senior officials of the three territories urgently recommended close association and their governments had promised to follow up the idea.

The British Government had said that the proposals were a constructive approach which deserved careful consideration.

AFRICAN CRITICISM

The federation plan has met heavy criticism especially from some African groups since it was born at the London conference of officials last March.

Today the conference rejected a request by African delegates of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland that correspondents should be admitted to the conference sessions.

Doult Yamba, member of the North Rhodesian African delegation, told Reuter that Mr. Gordon-Walker had said that the conference would not agree to the request but that they were free to issue their own statements at the end of each day.

The conference is expected to last until Saturday with an official communiqué at the end of each day. — Reuter.

Final Approval

Washington, Sept. 18. Congress today gave final approval to a \$5,854,301,378 military construction programme.

The House approved a conference committee agreement adjusting House-Senate differences over a few items and the bill was sent to President Truman for signature.

One measure authorises the building of "hundreds" of air bases, training camps and other military installations in the United States and abroad, but Congress has yet to appropriate the money to pay for them. — Reuter.

POP



Blind In British Colonies

RESEARCH TEAMS OF SCIENTISTS

London, Sept. 18. Six research teams of scientists are to go to British colonies to enquire into blindness and the control of pests that cause it, it was learned here today.

The first of the teams will go to West Africa in 1957. Others will be organised in Malaya, East and Central Africa. They will include ophthalmologists and entomologists.

The teams are being organised by the 18-month-old British Empire Society for the Blind.

Forty colonial governments are supporting the work of the Society and a £1,000,000 sterling fund has been opened.

Societies have been formed in 20 colonies and teachers and organisers trained in Britain have been sent out. Many languages have been adapted to Braille.

The Society's regional officer, himself blind, opened an office six weeks ago in West Africa.

In Malaya, a school to be called the "Princess Elizabeth School for the Blind" will shortly be built in Johore. A former Gurkha officer who was blinded in action in Burma has been trained as an adviser on blind welfare to the Malayan Government.

The headmistress of the new school will be a Malay girl. The Society said that plans were being pressed forward for 20 new or extended schools and training centres for Braille printing presses, a new eye hospital and new eye clinics in British colonies.—Reuter.

BRACED FOR DISCOMFORT

Rome, Sept. 18. Italians braced themselves for 48 hours of discomfort as the country's public servants and transport workers go on general strikes at midnight today.

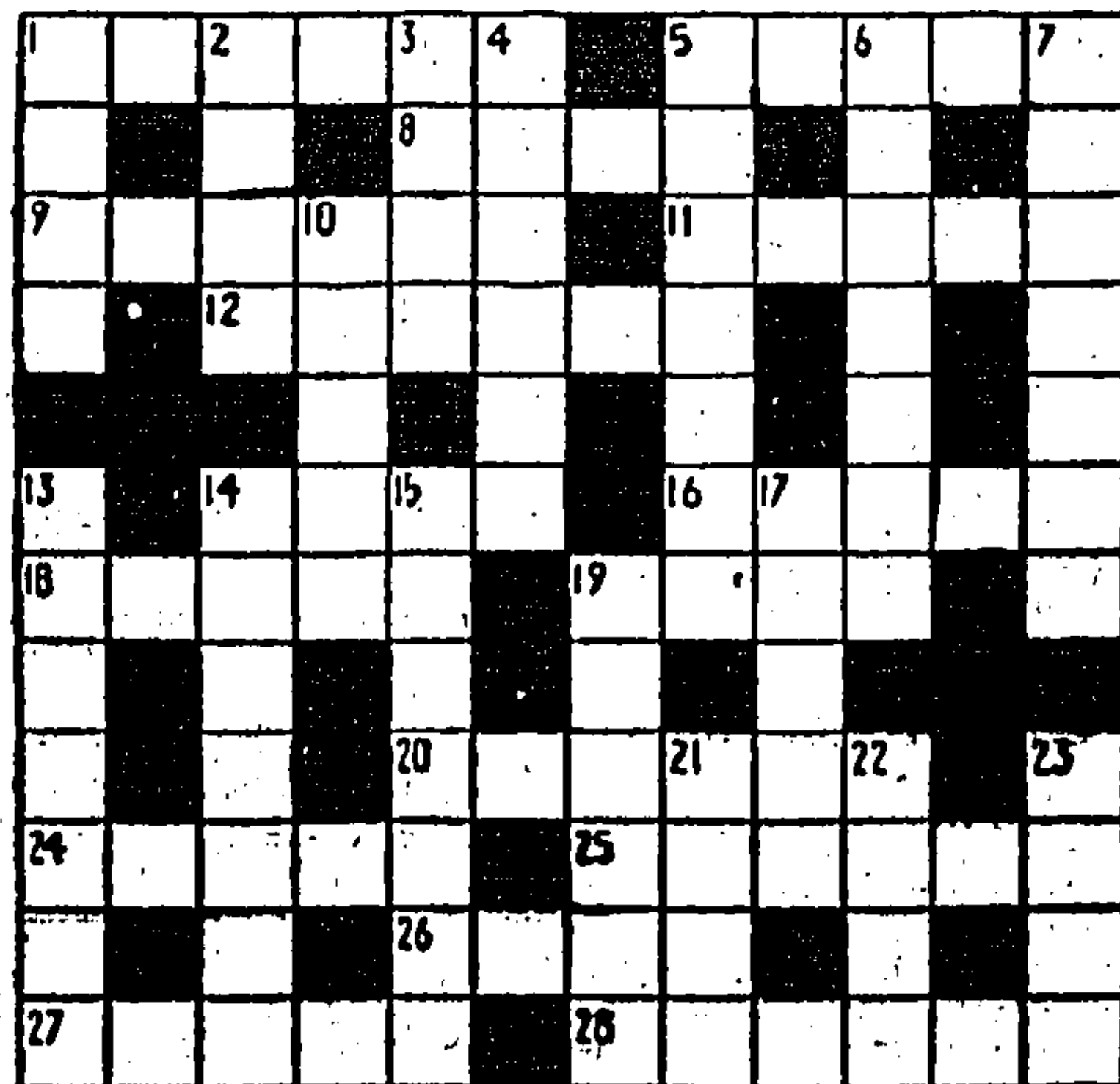
Communist and non-Communist labour unions have acted jointly in causing Italy's greatest labour crisis for several years. They are expressing their indignation at what they term "utterly inadequate" pay raises proposed by the Government recently.

The first half of the 48-hour strike seriously affects more than 1,000,000 State workers, including railway personnel.

Employees of municipal bus, tram and suburban rail and road services will walk out for 24 hours on Thursday.

The railroad stoppage will be complete throughout the country for 24 hours.—Reuter.

A British Crossword Puzzle



- ACROSS**
- Bananas (5).
 - Scorches (5).
 - One of the U.S.A. (4).
 - Sparks (5).
 - Unusually (5).
 - Sally (5).
 - Out into cubes (4).
 - Important period (5).
 - Fish (5).
 - Royle (4).
 - Chest (5).
 - Candy (5).
 - Trail (5).
 - Doory (5).
 - Shelf (5).
 - Vessel (5).
- DOWN**
- Cipher (4).
 - Mountains (4).
 - Healing material (4).
 - Long step (5).
 - Gladden (7).
 - Fruit (7).
 - Dexterity (7).
 - Anteolous light (5).
 - Peevish (7).
 - Coward (7).
 - Subdued laugh (7).
 - Longed (5).
 - Exerilia (5).
 - Unfettered (4).
 - Pavies (4).
 - Sisal (4).

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD.—Across: 1 Clang, 4 Escort, 5 Mortar, 10 Adits, 12 Nerves, 14 Consols, 17 Foal, 19 Escorce, 20 Polcat, 22 Lead, 24 Soldier, 27 Rever, 29 Aris, 30 Evils, 31 Exlor, 32 Lanks. Down: 1 Comic, 2 Apron, 3 Gumbo, 6 Slav, 8 Orion, 7 Tumb, 9 Release, 11 Defend, 13 Rustic, 15 Oboe, 16 Scans, 18 Acro, 20 Pious, 21 Lariat, 24 Laval, 25 Inch, 26 Naps, 28 Yea.

Commonwealth Conference On Supply & Production SECRET LONDON TALKS

London, Sept. 18. Over 30 Ministers, officials and representatives of the Commonwealth and Colonies are assembling here this week for a Commonwealth conference on supply and production problems, which begins on Monday. India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and Southern Rhodesia have accepted Britain's invitation to attend the meeting.

Quirino Visit To Franco

New York, Sept. 18. President Elpidio Quirino of the Philippines announced today that he has accepted an invitation from General Francisco Franco to visit Spain and will sail on September 25 in the liner Constitution for Gibraltar. He will return in mid-October.

Mr Quirino has been in the United States for several weeks for a medical check-up. — Associated Press.

DIVERTED GOODS UNLOADED

Basra, Sept. 18. At least three British ships carrying scarce goods diverted from Persia have unloaded steel rails and sugar in Basra instead of at a Persian port.

Their cargoes will be shipped back to Britain which last week banned many short supply goods for Persia. Persia is still getting shipments of rails from Europe, especially Germany, and sugar under contract from Russia.

In London, the British Bank of Iran and the Middle East stated today that for the last two years none of its profits had come from Persia.

It was commenting on last night's decision of the Persian Cabinet to prohibit the Bank from transacting any further foreign exchange business in Persia.

A statement issued by the Bank today said its board had not yet received the notice nor had it been told any reason for the prohibition, which would require six months' notice.

The Bank added that it did business in the Middle East in the Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Dubai, Muscat and Persia.—Reuter.

Mr Richard Stokes, the Lord Privy Seal and Minister of Materials, will lead the British delegation and is expected to preside over the talks.

The secret Ministerial talks, which are expected to last about a week, will be preceded by discussions on the official level between the representatives of the various participating countries.

The leaders of the delegations will be:

India—Mr H. K. Mahantab, Minister of Commerce and Industry.
Pakistan—Mr Nazir Ahmed Khan, Minister for Industries.
Ceylon—Mr J. R. Jayawardene, Minister of Finance.
Australia—Mr John McEwen, Minister of Commerce and Agriculture.
Canada—Mr Clarence Howe, Minister of Trade and Commerce and Defence Production.

New Zealand—Mr C. M. Bowden, Minister of Customs and Associate Minister of Finance.

EXPLORATORY ONLY

The conference stems from the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' conference in London last January.

The talks will be exploratory and the Ministers and representatives will have no plenipotentiary powers. They will make recommendations to their governments for final approval.

The Commonwealth Prime Ministers agreed in London on the need for more regular consultations between the Commonwealth countries on all questions of supply and production.

They agreed to recommend to their respective governments that the existing machinery for consultations on economic questions be strengthened.

They also recommended measures for exchanging economic information within the Commonwealth.

As a result, a regular review of capital goods supplied by industrialised Commonwealth countries to their sister underdeveloped nations had been carried out by the Commonwealth Liaison Committee in London.

BALANCED TRADE

India, Pakistan and Ceylon were then believed to have opposed a suggestion that a permanent organisation on a Ministerial level be set up to consider pooling and allocating strategic and scarce raw and other materials.

These three collectively are the largest Commonwealth producers of raw materials, particularly rubber, jute, cotton, manganese, wool and hides and skins.

They expressed the view that in the interests of equitable trade and economic stability the flow of their raw materials to the rest of the Commonwealth should be balanced by an inflow of capital goods from the more industrialised sister countries.

The London talks follow the mid-September meetings of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund in Washington.

Some related raw materials questions have already been discussed with the International Materials Conference there. The London talks will cover short-term as well as long-term supplies. It will not cut across in any way the work of the International Materials Conference but is likely to provide additional opportunity for closer Commonwealth co-operation.

HIGH PRICES

The talks will seek broad agreement within the Commonwealth on problems of shortages and high prices of raw materials.

Mr Stokes is expected to urge for greater stabilisation of raw material prices.

The British delegates are likely to press for an international agreement on both prices and supplies and for greater production of some materials, including sulphur, sulphur-bearing materials, zinc, copper and nickel.

In return the Commonwealth countries are expected to receive an inflow of a sustained effort to maintain exports to the Commonwealth despite material shortages and the British defence programme.

It fears that the present lull in world prices will not continue and will emphasize the importance of the agreement with the United States as a measure to deal both with shortages and rising prices.

JOINT STAND

Delegates will consider the importance of the Commonwealth being able to take a joint stand on raw materials in discussions with the United States.

They will run through the whole range of the problems bedeviling the flow of increasing capital goods and equipment for developing other Commonwealth areas.

The difficulties of exporting metals and engineering products during the three-year rearmament programme in Britain itself will be especially explained.

But Britain will equally assure the other Commonwealth countries that she is doing her utmost to supply them with capital and manufactured goods.

The delegates will review the prospects of production, consumption and prices of raw materials in relation to world economic trends and the effects of a shortage of raw materials on supplies of manufactured goods.

They will consider these in relation to the position reached at the International Materials Conference, of which the United States was a member.

MAIN POINTS

The prospects for copper, cotton, lead, manganese, nickel, rubber, sulphur and pyrites, tin, tungsten and molybdenum, wool and zinc will be examined in detail.

The fourth and last item on the agenda will be the consideration of manufactured and semi-manufactured goods.

The conference will not deal with detailed proposals for new or expanding production or questions about the availability of particular types of manufactures to individual countries. Such matters will be left for separate discussion between the representatives of the governments concerned.

The British delegation will try to emphasise three main points.

1.—The shortage of raw materials, although bringing temporary benefits of high prices to particular producers, are harmful to the development of primary producing and industrial countries alike. Shortages will also damage the defence effort in the immediate future.

2.—For some materials an active policy of expanded production is necessary to meet the growth of demand during the next few years. The Commonwealth countries need not hold back through fear of supplies diminishing. Britain is willing to help in suitable cases.

3.—A great stability of prices is necessary in the interests of the Commonwealth Governments. Such a stability requires their active co-operation in the work of the International Materials Conference and other international arrangements.

EXPORTS ISSUE

Financial observers here said that the prices of many raw materials reached a peak in February and March this year. They have fallen back sharply since then though the fall has been far from universal.

The prices which have fallen most include several important sterling area dollar-earning materials including tin, rubber and wool. These were, however, also the commodities which rose most in the period between June, 1956, and the peak in the spring of 1957.

On the question of exports the main objectives of the British delegation will be:

1.—To secure an understanding of the difficulties with which Britain will be faced during the rearmament programme regarding exports of metals and engineering products while at the same time seeking to dispel exaggerated fears which other Commonwealth countries may have on this aspect.

2.—To convince other Commonwealth countries that Britain is already doing its utmost consistently with its other major policy objectives to help provide the capital equipment required for their development programmes.

Hitch-Hiked Across U.S.



This is Colin Clynne, of Chelmsford, photographed in London after his return from America where he had hitch-hiked across the country. He left Britain with 35s and a tin kettle tied to his rucksack; he returned with £1.—London Express Service.

Red Propaganda Provides Tommies With A Laugh

With The Eighth Army, Sept. 18. The Communists have extended their peace propaganda campaign to direct it at British troops on the Korean battlefield.

British officers today held inch-deep collections of filed pamphlets brought back by troops from "letter boxes" the Communists have set up in the no-man's-land between the opposing forces on the western front.

Similar letters had been reported earlier from other Allied units.

Troops on patrol action find white or otherwise brightly painted boxes in deserted villages calling their attention.

Inside they find invitations to gather with Communist soldiers to talk peace, to leave their lines and visit villages to join Communists in parties at which "varied" entertainment is promised.

Troops in frontline positions told Reuter today they valued the leaflets very highly as useful material lightening the daily task, providing an element of fun in war and offering scope for elaboration of the usual letters, some saying, "Dear Mother, I do change my underwear."

One Canadian soldier read from a Communist pamphlet, "You are being forced to fight for Dupont and Morgan."

He said, "Well, that's interesting. That's new to me."

PEACE TALK

The Communists address their letters to separate units, perhaps believing that these units are actually in the sector where the letters are left.

The troops are told that the war could easily be ended if the soldiers on the ground got together. Emphasis on ending the war was seen as significant in view of the possibility, now renewed, that the Kaseung talks might be re-opened.

The letters remind the troops that they are forced into battle by such "criminals" as Truman, Attlee, Acheson.

Disregarding a fact obvious in the British lines that troops do not like it being implied that they are so stupid, the letters go on to suggest that they should stop acting as "tools" of these "criminals".

The messages are duplicated, often not even by a typewriter but by hand-produced stencils on the cheapest paper.—Reuter.

LORD JOWITT IN AMERICA

San Francisco, Sept. 18. Lord Jowitt, Chancellor and Head of the legal profession and the House of Lords, arrived here today on route to New York where he will address the American Bar Association convention later this month.

Lord Jowitt, accompanied by Lady Jowitt, arrived on a Pan American World Airways plane from Australia where he presided over a conference of legal leaders of British Commonwealth nations.

Partisans' Success

Munich, Sept. 18. A Polish refugee said today that a force of 1,800 anti-Communists captured a railroad junction on the Russian-Polish frontier on May 1 and sabotaged equipment of any value before the Russian troops recaptured it four days later.

The refugee said the partisans lost 400 men killed in the attack but destroyed all transport and supply establishments and equipment. The refugee is Wladyslaw Starch, 20, who said he himself was a member of the partisan organisation and took part in the attack on the railroad station at Osowick, where the Polish railroad meets the Russian railroad and freight is transferred from train to train.

Starch said that about 9,000 partisans, including White Russians, Poles, Lithuanians and Ukrainians, are operating against the Communists.—United Press.

STAR

17, Hankow Rd. Kowloon

TO-DAY ONLY

AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 p.m.

GAY WITH MARCH GRASS COLOR BY

TECHNICOLOR!

Brilliant! Spectacular! Gorgeous! Spot-filled!

M-G-M MUSICAL

THE TOAST OF NEW ORLEANS

STARRING NATHER GRAYSON HARRY LANSAN NIVEN

TO-MORROW

"ADAM'S RIB"

TO-DAY ONLY QUEENS AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M.



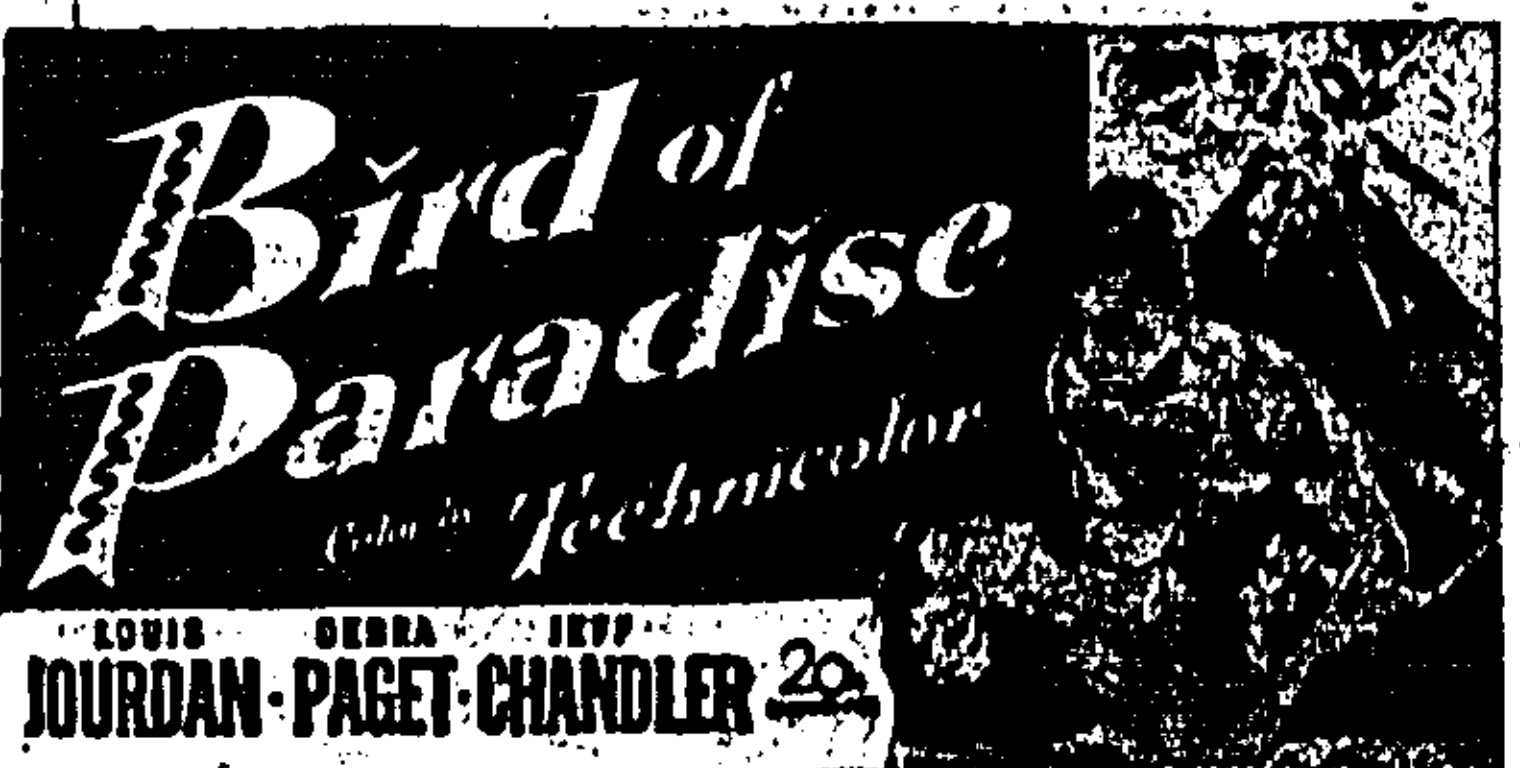
OPENS TO-MORROW "THE CLOUDED YELLOW" with Joan Simmons — Trevor Howard

BOX & BROADWAY

SHOWING TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

VOLCANIC!

The Story of Polynesian Love in the South Pacific!

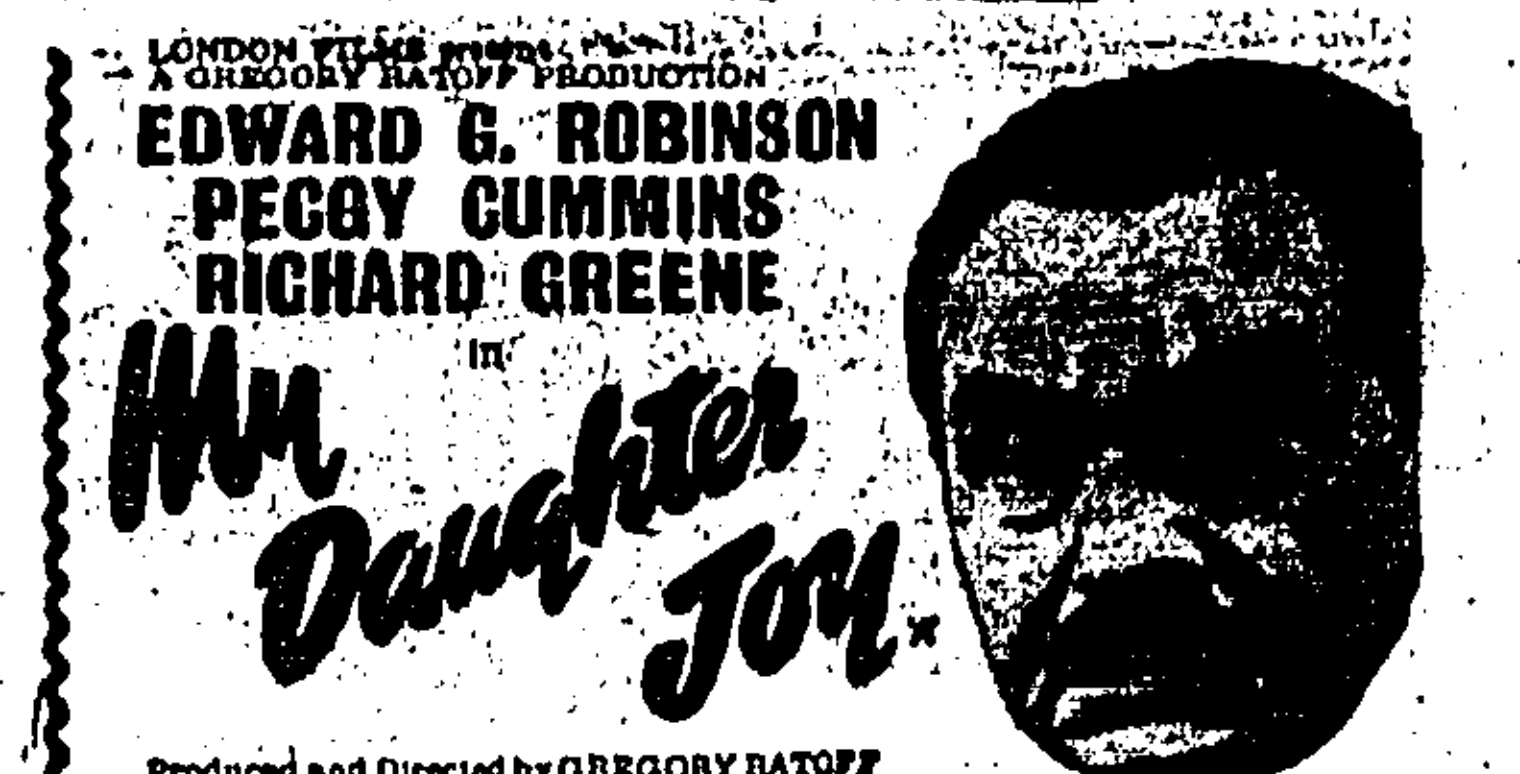


COMING SOON

Every Wonderful Inch of Her Is Against the Law!



SHOWING TO-DAY ALHAMBRA AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M.



NEXT CHANGE! "WEDDING BELLS"

LUNA PARK THE NICEST LITTLE THEATRE IN TOWN TO-DAY ONLY AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

OPENING TO-MORROW KING'S AND MAJESTIC



THE HAPPIEST, LOVELIEST SHOW IN YEARS!

DAVID NIVEN VERA-ELLEN CESAR ROMERO



BOOKINGS NOW OPEN!

PRESS PHOTOGRAPHS

Copies of photographs taken by the South China Morning Post, South China Sunday Post-Herald, and China Mail Staff Photographers are on view in the Morning Post Building.

ORDERS BOOKED

What shall we give...?

HER... HIM... THEM

a constantly recurring question that need never become a problem...

... when you see the NEW STOCKS of STERLING SILVER

in our JEWELLERY DEPT.

Lane, Crawford's (LANE, CRAWFORD LTD.)



Gordon's Stands Supreme

Distributors:— DODWELL & CO., LTD.



"that's service..."



"that's SAS!"

SAS serves you well

SCANDINAVIAN AIRLINES SYSTEM



"Madam! How dare you wear a fox fur during the stag hunting season?"

—(London Express Service)

In Budapest today everyone lives in fear

Someone's Knocking On The Front Door

(By A Special Correspondent)

"What's the matter, Ilka, it's still dark, it isn't time to get up yet."

"I know, Janos, it's only two o'clock, but there's someone knocking on our front door."

"Surely, you don't think it's the police, do you? But she did think it was the police with a deportation order. It was quite possible, after all this was a Monday morning and deportation notices were always delivered at the break of day on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays."

Janos Abai, a worker in the Rakosi Matyas factory on the Csepel Island with his wife Ilka, their son Pista aged 14, and nine-year old daughter Margit, lived in a flat on the fifth floor of a big block of flats in Budapest. The building was jerry-built, put up hurriedly during the three-year plan, and the walls were so thin that every word spoken in the flat next door could be heard.

SCREAMS

"PERHAPS it's not our front door," Janos whispered hopefully. A minute later they heard a door open and the muffled sound of a spirited conversation. Then the door closed with a bang, and all was quiet. But not for long. The silence was broken by the loud, piercing scream of a woman. This was broken by the sound of a heavy thud. Then followed a series of screams.

Janos jumped out of bed and put on some clothes. Ilka ran into the next room to see if the children were all right. Janos has gone out of the flat in the meantime and when he returned a few minutes later he said that Imre Boros, their next door neighbour, a close friend, has just been served with a deportation order.

At first he had tried to argue with the police but, apparently, realising the futility of it and perhaps also the futility of life in a "workers' paradise" had committed suicide. He had jumped out of the window of his fifth floor flat and died instantly.

It was now 2.30 a.m. Janos and Ilka went back to bed. They lay silent in the darkness, but neither of them could sleep.

RATIONS

THEY rose at five. For Ilka every new day meant a fresh big problem of how to make ends meet. Rations were small and often not available; prices were high. Milk, for instance, was only obtainable for the very young and the aged. For them the ration was 0.20 litre a day, at 1.00 forint a kilo. Bread cost 1.00 forint a kilo-gramme and the daily ration was 0.25 kg. a person, with an extra 0.10 kg. for adolescents and 0.20 kg. for the heavy worker.

The monthly sugar ration was 0.05 kg. for each person, 1 kg. for workers at a cost of 10 forint a kilo, or 14 forint on the black market. Last cost 17 forint a kilo, the monthly ration being 0.25 kg. with an additional 0.25 kg. for heavy labourers on the black market.

lot the price was 40 forint a kilo. An ordinary person received 0.80 kg. of meat and 0.40 kg. of sausages a month. On the other hand, a heavy worker, a Stakhanovite, an intellectual, an administrative leader, or a holder of decorations received 1.60 kg. of meat and 0.80 kg. of sausages, at 10 forint a kilo. Butter cost 30 forint on cards, or double that on the black market.

PROBLEMS

JANOS earned 850 forint a month. No wonder Ilka worried so much, because it was almost impossible to manage on that amount. And clothes? An ordinary suit of poor quality on the free market cost about 600-700 forint; men's shirts about 50-60 forint; winter coats 900-1,300 forint; shoes of the ordinary type 200-300 forint; the cheapest costume for women 600-700 forint; good quality women's shoes 400-500 forint.

Ilka prepared weak black coffee for breakfast and then cut four small slices of bread and four smaller pieces of lard. After they had eaten Janos went off to work. She gave an apple to the children, and they left for school.

Poor Ilka, for life was full of problems. Often she thought wistfully of her life before she married Janos. She had lived in a small village in Transdanubia, and had not had a care in the world. Her father had owned 78 acres of land but after the land reform only 20 acres were left. The old man, a hard-working peasant, was now "an enemy of the people, an agent of the Western imperialists" and a "kulak" according to the party secretary who was now the master in the village.

They all treated her father like a criminal; he was made to pay exorbitant taxes, and his delivery quota was out of every proportion to the amount of land he had. The party did everything to force him to join the co-operative farming system.

QUEUES

THINKING of her father made Ilka think of her childhood. She had been quite a good scholar, but she could not cope with the things the children were learning now. For example, her son Pista had a book called "Theory of Constitution." And these were some of the questions which the boy was expected to answer: "What is the behaviour of the imperialists towards us?" "On whom in our country do the imperialists rely?" "What examples do you know of enemy destructive and spying activity?" and "In what way must we always be vigilant?"

No wonder Pista always had to ask someone to help him, that is when he had time to do his homework. He had to join the D.L.S.Z., the Communist youth organisation, and this meant lectures or debates every afternoon, with such "voluntary" projects as scrap iron and signature collecting, and so on.

But like had to go out shopping. At the door she passed the caretaker of the building. That old woman was a police

spy and it was her duty to inform on every tenant. The tenants found this out when one of them had been arrested after slandering the party in a conversation with the "old witch," as she was called by all. Since then the whole building lived in fear of her.

Ilka joined a queue. The first one she came across. It did not really matter which one she joined, because they were all equally long and she was always in need of anything and everything she could buy. This queue was for butter. Silence reigned because everybody knew that the police planted "people's educators" among them after it was found that the women used to air their grievances while waiting.

Ilka did not get any butter, and she could not get any meat either. It was nearly noon when she reached home, and the children were already there. Huddled she prepared a little potato soup, boiled a few potatoes, cut some bread, and the meal was ready. She topped it with two apples for each of them. Janos had his

midday meal in the works canteen. They had hardly finished eating when Pista rushed off to a political meeting. Margit stayed at home and Ilka was glad of her company. Together they washed up, then off they went, to queue for sugar this time.

Janos was already in the flat when they returned. He looked tired and worried. Then Pista came home. He, too, was tired but he had no time for studying. This added to his father's worries.

WORRIES

WHEN Janos went to bed he could not sleep. His wife, too, was tossing and turning; she could not rid herself of her daily worries either.

At long last they fell asleep. Suddenly Ilka woke with a start.

"Wake up, Janos, wake up! What's the matter, Ilka, it's still dark, it isn't time to get up yet."

"I know, Janos, it's two o'clock but there's someone knocking on our front door."

"Surely, you don't think it's the police, do you?"

Operation Siren starts Paris, round-up

PARIS.

WITH their cloaks flying, batons gripped menacingly at the ready and with the aid of dozens of siren-screaming Black Marias, the Paris police have launched a campaign to clean up this city which generations of tourists have called "sinful."

Paris news-letter by SAM WHITE

Two vast police operations, both dignified by military sounding names, have just been completed. Several others are pending. The first—"Operation Siren"—was directed at the boulevards around the Opera; the second—"Operation Olympia"—was aimed at the Champs Elysees. Both produced a strangely small catch.

In the Opera area, out of 1,237 people detained for questioning only eight were arrested. In the Champs Elysees, 1,350 detainees yielded a paltry 12 suspects.

In the Champs Elysees raid police questioned handsome French film star Jean Marais as he was about to step into his car. Explained a gendarme tactfully, when apologising to Marais later: "You look too prosperous for one so young, and you have a flash car!" One result of all this police activity is that there is considerable migration from still unravaged districts like Montmartre into the areas which have already been raided—on the theory that these are now safe for some time to come.

Why are the police doing all this? Pundits Parisians shrug their shoulders and attribute it to a "crise de moralite"—an attack of Parisian decadence, more common among Anglo-Baxons than in France.

IS MAN GOING TOO FAST FOR HIMSELF?

by WING-COMMANDER ARTHUR BRENARD

IF a bullet pierced the pressurised cockpit of a jet fighter plane in battle more than 12 miles above the earth and missed the pilot, would he survive?

Experts say he wouldn't. They say he would die in a fraction of a second. His blood would boil and but for the strength of his skin he would disappear in a cloud of steam.

Every day Britain's jets fly faster and climb higher. They whisk men to the sub-stratosphere in the time it takes to fill and light a pipe.

Can the human body stand up to the supersonic speeds and extreme heights at which any air war of the future will be fought?

The answer may be found in the laboratories of the top-secret Institute of Aviation Medicine at Farnborough, Hants, where the R.A.F.'s medical "boffins" experiment ceaselessly to fit the pilot physically and mentally to the new jet age.



Squadron-Leader F. Latham, one of the "boffins" has disclosed to the Manchester University Medical School some of the problems of supersonic flight.

Squadron-Leader Latham is a doctor and a Bachelor of Science. Most of his colleagues have similar qualifications. Many are jet pilots who fly their own planes, using themselves to test their theories.

They experiment in pressure chambers which reproduce artificially the conditions high-speed pilots find at extreme height.

Sometimes the "boffins" deliberately go beyond the known safety limits so that, some future airman may have a better chance of surviving an air battle or mechanical failure.

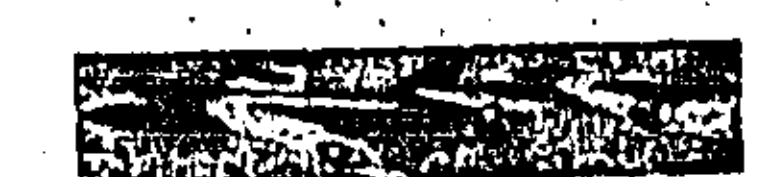
What are the problems that Latham and his colleagues must solve? He has told the medical students that while a jet crew are flying straight and level, enclosed in an insulated cabin, speed and height do not affect them.

But, when a warplane is in action there may be twists and turns. These violent changes of direction produce forces which press the crew helplessly into

their seats and drain the blood from their hearts. Black-outs and even unconsciousness may follow.

And always there is the peril that a bullet will break open the pressure cabin and expose the crew to the thin lethal air miles above the earth.

Squadron-Leader Latham explains that: "Above 50,000 feet a pilot suddenly exposed will always have 10 seconds of consciousness in which to escape and get down to safer regions. Above 65,000 feet the atmospheric pressure is so low that the pilot's blood would boil."



Another hazard the "boffins" are investigating is the amount of "G"—gravity—the human body can stand. When an aeroplane turns, the crew are pressed to one side in the same way as a motorist cornering at speed.

In jet machines this pressure is so great that it is measured in terms of "G." Thus under a force of 3G the weight of a pilot's body is increased three times.

Latham disclosed that the average pilot in the seated position can withstand forces of 5G lasting for five seconds without blacking out.

Anti-G suits designed by the R.A.F. physiologists help to maintain the normal circulation of blood and prevent blackouts at even greater stresses. These suits automatically inflate and compress the pilot's lower limbs and abdomen, assisting the return of blood to the heart.

But the suits have their limitations. If manoeuvres are expected at high speed the pilot may have to lie flat on his face as he can withstand forces up to 12G in this position.

Squadron-Leader Latham declares that in these circumstances "Support has to be given to all parts of the body, especially the head, and it is even difficult to keep the eyelids open as their weight increases twelvefold."



What happens when an engine fails at supersonic speeds?

The sudden braking effect would be almost equivalent to a crash landing.

If aircraft ever travel at 1,000 m.p.h. man would probably be unable to operate the controls fast enough. His nervous system would lag behind, and would have to be augmented by automatic devices.

"Carried to the extreme," says Latham, "this would amount to a completely automatic aircraft under ground radio control, with the pilot taking over only at low speed or in emergency."

Although problems of the new jet age are being constantly solved, R.A.F. medical specialists are now wondering if man's engineering skill has outstripped the strength of his body. They believe he may be going too fast for himself.

Squadron-Leader Latham concludes: "In the last 30 years aircraft speeds have increased sixfold, and it would appear that man's tolerance is about to be exceeded."

"Must we now wait for evolution to catch up with us?"

—(London Express Service)



"A little thing I picked up on the radio."

pocket money enough to be able to afford the best. Here is her report on the two capitals.

Hotels: London has two of the best hotels in the world.

Clothes: Paris for an occasional gown. London for clothes. London clothes and accessories are in better taste, better quality, and are better buys.

Theatre: London incomparably superior.

Service: The English are the most polite people in the world.

Food: Some of the best meals I had in Europe were in London.

GOOD-BYE, JOSEPHINE

JOSEPHINE Baker is planning to retire shortly from the stage in order to run a luxury hotel. She and her husband (band leader Jo Bouillon) plan to convert their home, the Chateau de Milades, in Southwest France, into a hotel complete with "the best swimming pool in Europe," a cinema, an open air theatre and a museum of Miss Baker's souvenirs. They propose to spend £100,000 on accommodation.

THEY SAID "STEAKS"

SIXTY-ONE English workers from the Cosloy Engineering Company of Wolverhampton, awarded a one-day trip to Paris for stopping up production, went on a shopping spree. Their companions' purchases were lined placidly, printed, engraved, and stamped. Their favourite meat was steak.

QUESTION BY FAROUK

KING Farouk has been taking a keen interest in the mystery of Maclean and Burgess, the missing Foreign Office officials. The King knew Maclean well when he was First Secretary in the British Embassy in Cairo.

After the recent reports that Maclean might be in France, Farouk asked his entourage to make inquiries from the French police. The reply: Certainly not in France. No, due as to his fate or whereabouts.

MISS SMITH APPROVES

HERE is a shot in the arm for Britain's tourists industry. Twenty-year-old Miss Camilla Smith, daughter of a Texan oil millionaire, has just ended a two-month holiday in Paris and London. Miss Smith, student of dramatic art in New York, has

BRATHENS

the S.A.F.E. WAY to Europe!

HONGKONG - OSLO via AMSTERDAM
BOOKINGS ACCEPTED FOR ALL EUROPE
Brathens S.A.F.E. Airtransport A/S
DEPARTURE HONGKONG
28/9, 29/9, 5/10, 12/10
EVERY SECOND FLIGHT IN CONJUNCTION WITH C.P.A.
Book Passages & Freight Through Your Travel Agent or
Agents:
WALLEN & COMPANY LIMITED
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Building
Tel: 38041-5

THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB

NOTICE TO MEMBERS

SEVENTH RACE MEETING

Saturday, 22nd September, 1951

There are ten races. The first race will be run at 1.30 p.m. and the first race will be run at 2.00 p.m.

Through Tickets (10 Races - \$20.00) may be obtained at the Comptroller's Office of the Club, 1st floor, Telephone House, also at the Special Cash Sweep on the last race of the Meeting as well as the Special Cash Sweep on the "Kwongtung Handicap" scheduled to be run on 6th October, 1951.

Through Tickets reserved for this Meeting but not paid for by 10.00 a.m. on Friday, 21st September, will be sold and the reservation cancelled for future meetings.

To avoid congestion at the Club's Office at Telephone House, non-members are requested to purchase their sweep tickets at the Club's Branch Offices at:-

3, D'Aguiar Street, Hong Kong
or
382, Nathan Road, Kowloon.

TOTALISATOR

Dividends will be paid on the winning and placed ponies so declared by the Stewards when the "All Clear" is given. The "All Clear" signal will be indicated by a white light and/or a white sphere at the Totalisator Tower. BACKERS ARE ADVISED NOT TO DESTROY OR THROW AWAY THEIR TICKETS UNTIL AFTER THE "ALL CLEAR" SIGNAL HAS BEEN EXHIBITED. Attention is drawn to Rule 23 of the Jockey Club Rules which reads as follows:-

In the circumstances will any dividends be paid or refunds made unless a ticket is produced. Payment will not be made unless a ticket is produced or a dedicated ticket.

MEMBERS' BADGES AND ENCLOSURE

Members and guests are reminded that they and their ladies MUST wear their badges prominently displayed throughout the Meeting.

ONE WITHOUT A BADGE WILL BE ADMITTED TO THE ENCLOSURE.

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Only a limited number of badges admitting to Members' Enclosure will be available at the RACE COURSE. The Branch Office and the Comptroller's Office will close at 11.00 a.m. and the Secretary's Office at 12.45 a.m. The Treasurer's Office and the Secretary's Office are situated at 1st floor, Telephone House.

A limited number of "ladies" will be obtainable at the Club House provided they are ordered in advance from the No. 1 Box (Tel. 21818).

NO CHILDREN WILL BE ADMITTED TO THE CLUB'S PREMISES DURING THE MEETING.

PUBLIC ENCLOSURE

The price of admission to the Public Enclosure is \$3.00 including tax for all persons including ladies, and is payable at the Gate.

BOOKMAKERS, TIC TAC MEN ETC. WILL NOT BE PERMITTED TO OPERATE WITHIN THE PREMISES OF THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB DURING THE RACE MEETING.

MEALS AND REFRESHMENTS WILL BE OBTAINABLE IN THE RESTAURANT IN THE PUBLIC ENCLOSURE.

SERVANTS' PASSES

Servants' passes will be issued to private box holders only, who are requested to distribute them with discrimination and to endorse their names on the passes. Holders of such passes are not permitted to enter the Members' Enclosure except for passing through on their duties and must remain in their employers' stands.

Owing to the congestion in the Members' Betting Hall, Box-holders and Members are requested to ensure that their servants make use only of the Public Betting Hall. Military Police will be posted at various entrances to the Members' Hall to ensure that this regulation is adhered to.

BY ORDER,
S. A. SLEAP,
Secretary.

NOTICE

JAMES J. KING

AGAIN OFFERS YOU UNRIVALLED SERVICE FOR SOMETHING BETTER.

EVIDENCE OF THE ADVANTAGES WHICH COME FROM EXPERIENCE LINKED WITH A PROGRESSIVE OUTLOOK.

GOLDSMITH & SILVERSMITH, NAUTICAL OPTICIAN

St. George's Building, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100.

THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB

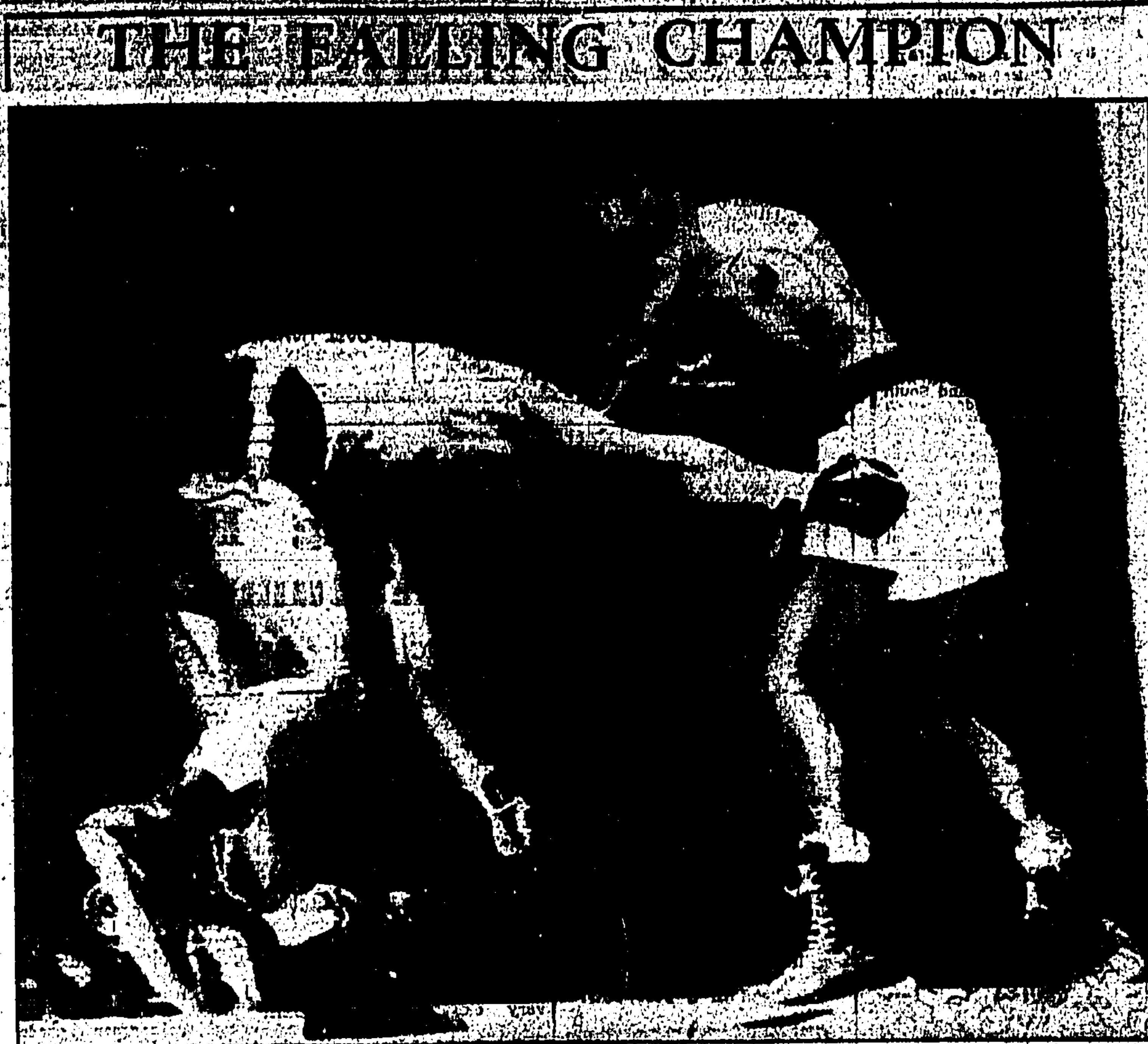
Special Cash Sweep on the Kwongtung Handicap Saturday, 6th Oct., 1951.

Tickets in the above at \$2 each may be obtained at the Treasurer's Comptroller's Office, 1st floor, Telephone House, and at the Club's Branch Offices situated at:-

5, D'Aguiar Street, Hong Kong
or
382, Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Over 700,000 tickets sold to date.

S. A. SLEAP,
Secretary.



Randolph Turpin's arms flap as he goes down for a count of nine after the decisive blow Sugar Ray Robinson in Round 10 in New York on September 12. Robinson regained the World Middleweight title Turpin took from him 64 days earlier.



Successful Badminton Season

The Hongkong Badminton Association made a profit of \$594.31 for the year ended August 31, 1951.

This is revealed in the Statement of Accounts which will be produced at the annual general meeting of the Association to be held in the Board Room of the South China Morning Post on Wednesday, September 26, at 8.30 p.m.

It is also revealed in the annual report to be submitted to the meeting that the Association experienced a long and eventful badminton season in 1950/51, which was featured by the visit of the Philippines-Manila Chinese Badminton Club team, and the outstanding success of Moore R. Young and W. P. Foo in winning both the Men's Singles and Doubles titles in the Philippine National Badminton Championships.

A note of regret is expressed that Hongkong was not in a financial position to send a team to compete in the Thomas Cup Competition for the 1951/52 season, as it was unanimously felt that the financial risk could not be undertaken.

The untimely death in February of Mr. A. W. Ho, who was one of the four Vice Presidents of the Association, is also mentioned.

Referee Ruby Goldstein leads Sugar Ray Robinson away after giving him the fight in Round 10 of the scheduled 15-rounder.

Turpin was unable to deliver blow from Ray defend himself on rising.

Associated Press Photos.

BRM TRIALS AT MILAN

Milan, Sept. 18. A BRM racer, piloted by Ken Richardson, circled the 0.8 kilometre Monza autodrome track today in 1.59, registering an average speed of 190.889 kilometres per hour.

Monza course officials said the run was the first of several planned by BRM technicians within the next few days.

Richardson's time was only slightly under the fastest lap of 1.58.7 set by an average speed of 194.34 kilometres per hour, scored by Giuseppe Tarlini of Italy in an Alfa Romeo in Sunday's Grand Prix of Italy on the Monza course.

New Zealand Beat Rochdale Hornets

London, Sept. 18. New Zealand beat Rochdale Hornets 12-10 in the first round of the New Zealand Cup.

Peter Hammond Leads Motorcycle Trials

Varese, Italy, Sept. 18. Peter Hammond, of Britain, riding a 500-cc Triumph, won the first stage of the six-day international motor cycle trials which started here today.

Eight of the 220 riders who set off early this morning on the 392-kilometre stage did not finish it. The motor cyclists had to battle through thick fog on the outward run to the halfway checkpoint, Biella, southwest of Varese.

They had to bump over bad roads with stony punishing stretches.

They arrived at Biella without major incidents. Here there was a 40-minute lunch break.

A tremendous confusion followed this break when the riders reported to officials for their check cards.

While the officials feverishly tried to sort out the stack of cards many riders lost almost 15 minutes before they took off on the return journey to Varese.

The jury announced later, however, that none of these riders would be penalized.

Britain, Austria and Italy, the only countries competing in the International Trophy, ended the first stage without losing a point. They therefore start the second stage tomorrow on even terms.

In the Silver Vase event, the most important of the three-day trials, the British, Swiss, Austrian, and Italian teams will start tomorrow.

Stoke City Would Like Another Stanley Matthews

By ARCHIE QUICK.

Stoke City, languishing at the bottom of the First Division, and looking as though they will stay there, are sighing for another Stanley Matthews. "That we will ever find one," says Manager Bob McGrory, "is too much to hope, but one half a world would do."

McGrory, after sealing his team's survival by a none-too-good Fulham side, said that the Staffordshire club had been completely disrupted by the transfer of Matthews to Blackpool and the departure of George Mountford to Bolton, "and we have never really recovered from it," he added.

McGrory has been with the club as player and manager over a quarter of a century now, and he has a fine record of discovery of talent and leading Stoke in the First Division with local boys and without paying big transfer fees.

"But," he says wistfully, "the days are over when you could pick them out of factories in the potteries and put them straight into the first team. Despite an increase in Football Association coaching and various schools and youth schemes, I am very much afraid a lot of youngsters these days prefer cinema and dance halls."

That Stoke have to pay for their players now instead of finding and training their embryonic talent was instanced by their signing for £9,000 of much-travelled Willie McIntosh from Blackpool just before the Fulham game. "He did not play because of a boil in his ear, but he is badly needed by a side weak both in attack and defence and who have scored only five goals in eight games while conceding 24."

Yet Fulham have no reasons for quantity. The plain fact is that the match I saw was played by two teams well below normal First Division standards. Fulham have spent a lot of money since they reached Division One two years ago on Ian Black, Archie Macaulay, Jim Bowie, Bobby Brennan and the brothers Eddie and Reg Lowe; they will have to start spending again.

Unless something goes sadly wrong with the teams above them, then there two teams should be fighting to avoid relegation next May. They committed every possible soccer fault and are obviously not good enough.

But where does Fulham are drawing good gates and have the money that matters Stoke, I am afraid, are in no such happy position, for their small ground at Victoria Park cannot accommodate crowds to provide First Division finance. In the past only the Scots canners of McGrory plus Matthews have pulled them through.

SOUTHERN'S PLANS

Southern Football club have great plans for the future—and a team to help them carry them out. Manager Jimmy Watson told me that by 1955 they will be moved into their new £100,000 stadium at nearby Pittville.

Their present ground is attached to a greyhound track, but their lease is running out. That's why they are moving. There are dog meetings on Wednesday, and although this is early closing day in this seaside resort the football club cannot play mid-week evening matches there. Hence a loss of "gate."

As for the team, Cyril Grant, the outside left, is fit for any company and MacAllinden seems to have found the secret of eternal youth. Watching his inspired play against Northampton it was difficult to realize that this Irish international was the mauling spring of Portsmouth's attack when they beat Wolves at Hampton. Wanderers, so surprisingly in the memorable 1939 Cup Final at Wembley. He is as good, if not better, than ever.

Alfred Wainwright is one of the best centre-forwards in the country. He has only just returned from a long illness through a broken leg, but he is as fearless as ever.

Mr. Warren got a bargain when he arranged with Major Frank Buckley of Leeds "United" for a straight "swap" of Wakefield for Jennings. The latter never fitted the bill at Leeds and has now moved on to Southampton.

Mr. Warren has other good players at Southampton. Loukes from Sheffield United is a grand outside-left, and centre-half Sheard was yet another bargain from Bournemouth.

Baseball Scores

Detroit, Sept. 18. Mike Gabel, transferred from the Cleveland Indians to the Cleveland Indians to a vital 7-4 triumph in the American League in the opener of their double-header game series before 20,000 fans at Fenway Park today.

The Boston Red Sox defeated the Cleveland Indians 7-4 in the opener of their double-header game series before 20,000 fans at Fenway Park today.

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World Code Of Golf Rules Next Year

St. Andrews, Fife, Sept. 18.

For the first time in history there will be a world code of golf rules beginning on January 1 next.

This was decided at this historic home of golf tonight when the Royal and Ancient Golf Club, acknowledged rulers of the national game, decided by an overwhelming majority to adopt this uniform code of rules drawn up in May last by a negotiating committee composed of representatives of the United States Golf Association and members of the Royal and Ancient Rules of Golf Committee, together with the representatives of Canada and Australia.

The chief results of the new code will mean the abolition of the stymie and Dr. H. Gardner-Hill, the chairman of the Rules Committee, commented that his committee had been influenced by the fact that the majority of golfers in Britain and the Commonwealth had expressed the desire for the abolition in part or whole of the stymie.

He added that concessions had been made on both sides.

Reuter.

Primo Carnero Disposes Of Two In 40 Minutes

Vienna, Sept. 18.

Primo Carnero, world heavyweight "freak" style wrestling champion, defeated two opponents in under 40 minutes here tonight.

Police arrested several people when disorder broke out after his second victory and reinforcements were called in. Carnero then left the surrounding streets.

Carnero agreed to a return match with Fadi Barber of Australia, whom he defeated on September 8, only if Barber brought another wrestler to meet him in a "curtain raiser."

He disposed of the first wrestler, Bob Martin, of Belgium, in 21 minutes, and after 17 minutes Barber was disqualified for allegedly trying repeatedly to strangle Carnero.

Reuter.

Russia & Rumania Lead In Volleyball Championships

Paris, Sept. 18.

Russia and Rumania were neck and neck after this afternoon's games in the final pool of the European Volleyball Championships at the Stade Pierre-Curie here.

The afternoon results (all men) were:

1. Rumania beat Belgium by 15-9, 15-3 and 15-3.

2. Rumania beat Yugoslavia by 15-12, 15-2 and 15-11.

The general classification after the afternoon games was:

1. Rumania and Yugoslavia with one victory each.

2. Belgium and Yugoslavia with one defeat each.

Reuter.

Schools Stanley Shield Soccer

The curtain rises on the Junior Stanley Shield (Schools) Seven-A-Side Soccer Knock-out Competition this afternoon when the first batch of matches will be played off on the Navy Ground at Causeway Bay, commencing at 4.30 p.m.

The programme is as follows:

St. George's vs. St. Paul's

by Barry Appleby



TODAY'S SPORT

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

Ship	Arriving	Leaving	Outward For
"LA MARSEILLAISE"	Oct. 20	Oct. 21	Yokohama & Kobe
"LES OLIERES"	Nov. 11	Nov. 12	
Homeward For			
"MEINAM"	Sept. 22	Sept. 24	N. Africa & Europe
"OYONNAX"	Oct. 22	Oct. 23	
"LA MARSEILLAISE"	Nov. 2	Nov. 3	Manila, Saigon & Marseilles

* passengers & freight
 † freight for Port Said, Tunis, Algiers, Oran, Tangier, Casablanca, Havre, Dunkirk, Antwerp, & Rotterdam.
 Subject to Change Without Notice

CIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
 P.O. Box 58, Hongkong
 Queen's Building (gr. floor) Tel. 28651 (3 lines).

Synthetic Petrol Project

PLANT IN INDIA TO BE SET UP

New Delhi, Sept. 18.

India, it was announced in Parliament today, has accepted the broad principles of a scheme submitted by the Koppers Company of America to set up a synthetic petrol plant.

The question of capital outlay is under consideration. The National Planning Commission and the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research are now examining the Koppers Company's report, it was added.

This announcement was made by a Government spokesman answering questions on the Petrol Bill.

Other points emerging from his replies were:

The closing of the Abadan refinery has not affected India's oil supplies at present, except for late batches, oil and aviation spirit.

India is trying to import sufficient quantities of these two products from "producing countries in the Middle and Far East and other dollar sources."

Koppers will set up two synthetic petrol plants—one producing 70,000 tons of aviation petrol, 28,000 tons of motor petrol, 1,800 tons of diesel carbolic oil and half a million tons of domestic coke a year, and a bigger plant producing 100,000 tons of aviation petrol, 65,000 tons of motor petrol, 3,600 tons of refined phenol, and 1,000,000 tons of domestic coke.—Reuter.

Grain Prices Lower

Chicago, Sept. 18.

Slow domestic and export demand, plus favourable crop news, carried grain futures lower today.

Wheat closed 1/2 to 1-3/8 lower and soybeans were 1/4 to 3/8 lower.

Prices closed as follows:—
 RYE 1.65 1/2
 OATS 89 1/2-1
 July 89 1/2-1
 September 89 1/2-1
 New York flour—per 20 lb. sack, \$12.45.—United Press.

Price Of Wool Again Lower

Adelaide, Sept. 18.

The second Adelaide wool sale for the season opened today with values for best wool 15 per cent lower and average fleece wools and skinlings 10 to 15 per cent lower than the average reached in the three days of the first sale last month.

Brokers estimated that, compared with Eastern States' rates last week, best wools were slightly easier.

However, average fleece wools and skinlings were firm.

Competition was strong at lower rates from European, American and Australian mills the principal buyers.—Associated Press.

Consumption Of Tobacco Up

Amsterdam, Sept. 18.

Many countries spend from three to five per cent of their total income on tobacco products, the American delegate, Mr. John Hutton, said today at the first world tobacco conference.

Mr. Hutton, President of Tobacco Associates International, said that, despite the reduced tobacco consumption in some countries, the average per capita consumption for all countries increased slightly in the past 20 years.—United Press.

EXCHANGES IN NY

New York, Sept. 18.

Canada (dollar) 2.75-15/16
 England (sterling) 2.45 bid
 Australia (pound) 2.75-15/16
 New Zealand (pound) 2.75 1/2
 South Africa (pound) 2.75 1/2
 Belgium (franc) 0.09 1/2
 Denmark (krone) 1.45 1/2
 France (franc) 0.025 1/2
 West German (mark) 4.20
 Holland (guilder) 2.20 1/2
 Italy (lira) 1.100 1/2
 Norway (krone) 1.40 1/2
 Portugal (escudo) 0.24 1/2
 Spain (peseta) 0.025 1/2
 Sweden (krona) 0.025 1/2
 Switzerland (franc) 0.025 1/2

MIDDLE EAST

Egypt (pound) 2.80 1/2
 Iran (rial) 0.012 1/2
 Iraq (dinar) 0.012 1/2
 Turkey (lira) 0.012 1/2

LATIN AMERICA

Argentina (peso) 0.070 1/2
 Brazil (cruzado) 0.065 1/2
 Chile (peso) 0.010 1/2
 Colombia (peso) 0.010 1/2
 Cuba (peso) 0.010 1/2
 Peru (sol) 0.010 1/2
 Uruguay (peso) 0.010 1/2
 Venezuela (bolivar) 0.010 1/2

FARE EAST

India (rupee) 2.10 1/2
 Pakistan (rupee) 2.10 1/2
 Hongkong (dollar) 1.75 1/2
 Singapore (dollar) 1.75 1/2
 Japan (yen) 300 yen to US\$1.—United Press.

Bad Working Conditions On Liner

Bombay, Sept. 18.

The Pollux liner battery sailed for Southampton, England, today without 34 Indian seamen signed on her.

The Indian Government refused to give the men permission to leave, contending that conditions aboard the ship were unsuitable for Indian sailors.

The liner arrived here a week ago inaugurating a service between India and Britain with a call at Karachi, Pakistan. She was pulled off the transatlantic service after being barred from docking by New York authorities. The battery is the ship on which Gerhard Eisler, now a Communist leader in East Germany, fled the United States.

Besides objecting to working conditions aboard the ship, Indian Government officials demanded in advance a deposit while the Pollux liner offered a year's wages in advance.—Associated Press.

Family businesses which have ploughed back profits for many years and are turned into companies whose shares are issued to the public are to receive "consideration" for exemption from Mr. Gaitskell's coming Dividend Control Bill.

This is implied in an announcement by the Treasury.

Holding companies, too, which have acquired an established business and whose "standard dividend" under the Bill would be "smaller than that of the company acquired" will also be "considered."

One definite exemption is announced for the first time—the distributions of a wholly-owned subsidiary company to its parent.

Shipowners Plan Against A Slump

London.

With a nice boom on their hands the rugged realists who run Britain's tramp ships have started to plan themselves out of the next slump—just in case the other planners in Whitehall let them down.

Leading tramp ship owners have formed a Freight Stabilisation Association. Its object—to compensate members against losses from ship-owning.

It will work like the old Scherwater plan, for tankers back in the "black thirties", when there were more tankers than oil cargoes.

(For the very young—Harry Turner Scherwater was a United Middlesbrough man who originated his famous tanker scheme.)

The tramp owners will pay a levy into a pool, based on freight rates. If bad times come to the tramp business, again owners who lay up their ships will be compensated from the pool.

The scheme is designed to eliminate cut-throat competition, which in the past slashed freight rates to a level where

ships had difficulty in making profits.

VOLUNTARY SCHEME

Joining the association will be voluntary. The backers not only hope to pull in all the British owners but foreigners as well.

Such schemes are bad things. They protect the lazy and the inefficient. Going to sea has always been a healthy business, and it is a healthy business that is being protected by a healthy merchant marine by paying

not to go to sea. Backers of the scheme include the top money-spinning tramp owners, such as J. J. Jack, Billmer, of Glasgow, Ropner, Runciman, and Ropner, who have come through slump and boom these many years.

First boss of the association will be 62-year-old Herbert Campbell, managing director of Ropner, Runciman, and Ropner.

Other shipping companies

ANGLO-U.S. DIFFERENCES

Disagreements Over East-West Trading

Essential For Britain To Trade With The Soviet

London, Sept. 18.

Differences of opinion between Britain and the United States over East-West trade may shortly be forced to a head. This possibility is inherent in the passing by the American Congress of the so-called Battle Bill (otherwise known in this country as the "Congressional battle axe"), which gives the U.S. Government power to suspend military and economic aid to countries who trade with the Soviet Union or her satellites.

American Loans For Far East

Washington, Sept. 18.

H. Gaston, chairman of the Board of the Export Import Bank, testified today that the bank's lending activities in the next several years will include loans to the Philippines and possibly other countries in the Far East.

Mr. Gaston appeared in hearings of the House Banking and Currency Committee on a bill to expand the lending authority of the bank by \$1,000,000,000.

Explaining why the additional authority is required, he said the bank ought at all times to be provided with a substantial reserve fund.

There was now \$500,000,000 unobligated, but more authority would be needed to continue normal activities and still maintain large enough a reserve to meet any emergencies.

The Philippines was the only country he mentioned specifically as being likely to receive bank loans in the near future under what he called normal lending activities.—United Press.

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Other shipping companies

Commenting on the new outlook, the Financial Times today makes an oblique reference to the privileged position of Japan in the American way of thinking.

"Broadly speaking," the newspaper says, "the Americans, except where Japan is concerned, have tended the view any trade with Russia or her satellites increases Russian war potential."

Hitherto Anglo-American differences on the question of East-West trade have centred on the shipment of British machine-tools to Russia and the export of rubber and oil from Hongkong. Now, however, as the Financial Times points out, such a development as the passing of the Battle Bill and the signing here of timber and grain agreements with Russia "may make the next overt difference, should it occur, much more difficult to resolve."

Trade between this country and Russia has now been cut to a point where any further reduction would reflect seriously on the British economy.

British imports from Russia and Eastern Europe—consisting mainly of foodstuffs—could only be replaced by purchases from other countries, and it has already been announced that dollar imports are to be further restricted.

Moreover, under articles in the timber and grain agreements with Russia, Britain undertakes to make Sterling goods available in return, Russia, in fact, can suspend or reduce her exports to this country if they cannot buy rubber with their Sterling.

A PARADOX

That is the name of the dilemma facing the British Government. The position is not made easier by the knowledge that American Congressmen who supported the Battle Bill consider the United Kingdom the worst offender in East-West trade and therefore the most likely to be punished.

Paradoxically, British control of a large proportion of the Eastern rubber-growing industry, which did so much to close the old "dollar gap" before the new one began to open up, now becomes the subject of a tug-of-war between America and Russia—with Britain tied in the middle.

It has been obvious for some time that rubber exports are the biggest cause of resentment in America over trade between Britain and the responsible "guardian" of Malaya and Hongkong and Russia.

In fact rubber, in the words of the Financial Times, has become "political dynamite."

DOUBLE FOLLY

Though there is scope for latitude in the administration of the Battle Bill, the Financial Times says, the Americans have laid themselves open to the accusation that they are acting without understanding of Britain's special needs.

And, since the export of rubber to China is still banned, the paper goes on, the British have laid themselves open to the charge not only of breaking the ranks but of illogically as well.

The paper sums up these "most unfortunate developments" by hoping that things are not worse than they appear.

The British Government, it concludes, made no effective protest about the Battle Bill when a protest might have had some effect. It would be guilty of double folly if it had not prepared the American public or even official opinion for details of its trade agreements with the Russians.—London Express Service.

NEW ITALIAN LINER

Trieste, Sept. 18.

A new 11,000-ton Italian liner, the *ss. Victoria*, which will ply between Italy and India, was launched here today.

The Economic Co-operation Administration of the United States contributed 40 per cent of the construction costs of the *Victoria*, which is owned by the Lloyd Triestino Company.

Major-General Sir Thomas John Winterton, British Commander of the Anglo-American zone of Trieste, and Mr. Paolo Caputo, Italian Minister of Merchant Marine, attended the launching ceremony.—Reuter.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET

(Our Own Correspondent)

Business done on the Stock Exchange this morning was valued at \$700,331.50. Noon prices and the morning's transactions—

SHARES BUYERS SELLERS SALES
 BANKS 1040 @ 1033
 INSURANCES 770 @ 702 1/2
 Union 40 @ 700

HK Fire 135
 DOCKS, ETC. 90 @ 83
 N. P. Wharf 6.85 @ 6.80 @ 5.80
 Dock 10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
 LAND, ETC. 6.10 @ 6.20 @ 6.10
 HK Hotel 4000 @ 6.20
 HK Land KD 50 @ 5.50
 Humphreys 10 1/2 @ 10 1/2 @ 10 1/2

UTILITIES
 Tram 18.10 @ 18.10 @ 18.25
 Star Ferry 100 @ 8.10
 C. Light (O) 620 @ 8.10 @ 8.20
 Electric KD 34 3/4 @ 8.20 @ 8.20
 Telephone 19 1/2 @ 8.20 @ 8.20
 Cement 19 1/2 @ 8.20 @ 8.20
 Watson 25 1/2 @ 8.20 @ 8.20
 STORES, ETC. 17 1/2 @ 8.20 @ 8.20
 Dairy 16.85 @ 8.20 @ 8.20
 L. Crawford 27 1/2 @ 8.20 @ 8.20
 Exp 2.70 @ 8.20 @ 8.20

THE RUBBER MARKETS

London, Sept. 18.

Prices of rubber futures closed today as follows:—
 Number 1 rubber, per cent per lb. in 40 1/2-34
 October 40 1/2-34
 November 40 1/2-34
 December 40 1/2-34
 January/February (1952) 40 1/2-34
 April/June 40 1/2-34.—United Press.

SINGAPORE MARKET

Singapore, Sept. 18.

Prices of rubber futures closed today as follows:—
 Number 1 rubber, per lb. in 10 1/2-10 1/2
 Number 2 rubber, per lb. in 10 1/2-10 1/2
 Number 3 rubber, per lb. in 10 1/2-10 1/2
 Spot rubber, unbleached, per lb. in 10 1/2-10 1/2
 No. 1 pale crepe, per lb. in 10 1/2-10 1/2.—United Press.

LONDON TIN MARKET

London, Sept. 18.

The tin market was steady. Turnover was 30 tons, including 25 tons for cash.

Prices closed at the end of the official morning session as follows:—
 Spot tin, buyers 917 1/2
 Spot tin, sellers 917 1/2
 Business done at 917 1/2
 Three-month tin, buyers 920
 Business done at 920
 Settlement 920
 D. Dollars (per 100) 87 1/2
 Singapore (dollar) 87 1/2
 240 pence (per 100) 100

Exchange Rates

Business was done in the bank market at the following rates:—
 D. Dollars (per 100) 87 1/2
 Singapore (dollar) 87 1/2
 240 pence (per 100) 100

Japan To Start Trade Talks

Tokyo, Sept. 18.

The Japanese Government announced today that it will start talks with Thailand and Indonesia in Tokyo early in October to speed commercial agreements to remain in effect after ratification of the Japanese peace treaty.—Associated Press.

Rush To Buy Jap Issues

London, Sept. 18.

Brokers besieged the Japanese section of the London Stock Exchange today in a new rush to buy bonds.

Both short-term gamblers and long-term investors have been buying Japanese issues before and since the Japanese peace treaty conference at San Francisco.

In recent days leading Japanese issues have risen steadily by almost £10.

German issues have also shared in the Japanese boom as both speculators and investors rushed to buy in the hope of an early settlement of outstanding debt.

Some German issues have advanced over £5 in the past few days.

Japanese bonds

"A" (4% of 1930) 70
 "B" (4% of 1910) 50
 "C" (4% of 1910) 50 1/2
 "D" (4% of 1934) 70 1/2
 "E" (4% of 1934) 110

Consols 8 1/2%—Reuter and United Press.

NEW YORK MARKET

New York, Sept. 18.

Stock prices closed lower after a late buying movement failed to erase all the early losses.

Declines at the close ranged from fractions to around a point. Hardest hit were oil, metals and rails. Aircrafts showed gains throughout the session. Televisions advanced. General averages lost 28 cents with utilities the only section to show a gain of 8 cents. Turnover was 2,030,000 shares. The declines were attributed to profit-taking. Of 1,145 issues traded, 322 declined, 366 advanced and 257 were unchanged.

Dow Jones averages at the end of the session stood as follows:—

30 Industrials 274.38
 20 rails 53.77
 15 utilities 55.64
 40 bonds 178.78.—United Press.

German Debt Question

London, Sept. 18.

The British, French and United States Commission on Germany's external debts will meet here again on Thursday, it was authoritatively learned here today.

The Commission will continue its study of the proposed settlement of Germany's external debts which it began in London earlier this summer.

Germany's pre-war external debts are estimated at between £237 million and £214 million. In mid-November a full-scale conference of 23 creditor nations will meet in London to conclude the settlement.—Reuter.

Every TUESDAY is SAC DAY to BANGKOK and DIRECT FLIGHT to RANGOON

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